

long, 27.5 microns long and 42.5 microns wide. Operculum similarly shaped, 17.5 microns long and 25 microns wide. Lingula 'D' shaped, extending beyond vasiform orifice, setose. Caudal furrow tassellated, broad at base of vasiform orifice which gets narrowed at posterior end, 88.75 microns long.

Ventral surface: Legs distinct, antennae nearly reaching base of prothoracic legs, paired ventral abdominal setae 17.5 microns long and 37.5 microns apart. Spiracles and mouth parts contiguous.

Host: *Laurus* sp. (Singh 1933)

Material examined: 2 pupal cases on slide labelled 'Pealius kalawi Singh, on *Laurus* sp., Burma, K. Singh, 4598/H7'.

Setaleyrodes takahashia Singh, 1933 (Figs. 4-6)

Pupal case: White, elongate, measuring 0.800 mm long and 0.200 mm wide.

Margin: Irregularly crenate with 8-9 crenations in 0.1 mm; anterior and posterior marginal setae not discernible; thoracic pores, combs and teeth absent.

Dorsal surface: Submargin with seven pairs of setae arising on tubercles—3 in the cephalic region, 3 in the caudal region and a pair laterad of fourth abdominal segment 92.5 - 120 microns long. Submargin and subdorsum with intense granulations. Median tubercles evident on abdominal segments 1 - 5. Pro-meso and meso-meta thoracic sutures distinct. Abdominal segments with

rhachis. Dorsal setae not discernible. Longitudinal and transverse moulting sutures reaching margin. Sixth, seventh and eighth abdominal segments respectively 55, 35 and 10 microns long.

Vasiform orifice subquadrate shaped, longer than wide, 50 microns long and 40 microns wide; operculum similarly shaped, as long as wide, 25 microns long; lingula setose and protruding beyond operculum. Caudal furrow 62.5 microns long with characteristic hexagonal granules.

Ventral surface: Thoracic and caudal tracheal folds absent; paired ventral abdominal setae on sixth abdominal segment region, 22.5 microns long and 32.5 microns apart. Antennae not discernible. Mouth parts and legs distinct.

Host: *Streblus asper* (Singh 1933)

Material examined: 1 pupal case on slide labelled '*Setaleyrodes takahashia* on *Streblus asper*, 12.7.1930, K. Singh, 4595/H7'

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, for loan of the aleyrodid specimens and to the Indian Council for Agricultural Research for financial assistance.

B.V. DAVID

October 8, 1987.

R.W. A. JESUDASAN

REFERENCES

- SINGH, KARAM (1933): On four new Rhynchota of the family Aleyrodidae from Burma. *Rec. Indian Mus.* 35: 343-346.

33. A STUDY OF SOME LITTLE KNOWN CHALCID WASPS (HYMENOPTERA: CHALCIDOIDEA)

(With six text-figures)

The species *Brachymeria madagascariensis* (Chalcididae) was originally described by Kieffer (1904) as the type-species of a new genus *Holochalcis* described by him. One of us (T.C.N.) examined the homotype of this species (obtained from the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) and found that the genus *Holochalcis* Kieffer is synonymous with the genus *Brachymeria* Westwood (Narendran 1987). Since the available description of *Brachymeria madagascariensis* (Kieffer) is quite inadequate for the recognition of the species, a redescription is provided here.

Until recently, Philomidinae was placed under Perilampidae. Boucek (1978) stated that 'Philomidinae seem to be placed best as a subfamily of Eucharitidae'. Narendran (1985, 1986) therefore placed the Philomidinae under Eucharitidae. Since Ayyar (1925)

recorded an undetermined species of *Philomides* Haliday from India, no further report has been made of the genus from the Indian subcontinent. In this paper we record for the first time the species *Philomides paphius* Haliday from the Indian subcontinent (from Bangalore). Since the earlier descriptions of this species are not sufficient for easy identification, a redescription of the species is provided.

The four little known genera of the family Chalcididae, namely *Tainaniella* Masi, *Aspirhina* Kirby, *Xyphorachidia* Steffan and *Trichoxenia* Kirby share many common features and therefore look very similar, especially in having the apex of the scutellum prolonged posteriorly into a single stout structure. Students of Chalcididae who have not seen these genera may find difficulty in separating these genera with the help of already published information, which does not give any substan-